

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage. All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 113 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET. PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fannie Davenport. GLOBE THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. WOOD'S MUSEUM. REBEL TO THE CORE, at 8 P. M. Oliver Doud Byron. Matinee at 2 P. M. LECHEM THEATRE. VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M. THEATRE COMIQUE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. WALLACK'S THEATRE. TWINS, at 8 P. M. Booth's Theatre. HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George H. Ransom. BROOKLYN THEATRE. LORD DUNDREARY, at 8 P. M. TONY PASTORS NEW THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. UNION SQUARE THEATRE. FERRELL, at 8 P. M. C. E. Thorne, Jr. EAGLE THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. PARK THEATRE. BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Row. CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. OLYMPIC THEATRE. HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M. GERMANIA THEATRE. DON DIANA, at 8 P. M. LESTER WALLACK. FARRIN VARIETIES, at 2 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. BOWERY THEATRE. TRUE TO THE LAST, at 8 P. M. THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DER FREISCHUTZ, at 8 P. M. HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS, at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and featureless, with unsuggestive fluctuations. Money loaned on call at 3 and 4 per cent. Government and railway bonds closed easier. Investment securities were generally firm.

A MISSING LIGHT.—It is reported that on the night of the 12th inst. there was no light on the Frying Pan Shoals on the North Carolina coast. If carelessness like this is to be added to the dangers from errors of reckoning in navigation our coasts will be the dread of mariners.

POOR LITTLE ALFONSO is in great difficulty between the Pope and the Zeitgeist. The Pope wants religious unity, which means religious intolerance, in Spain. The spirit of the age wants religious liberty. He is in the position of the man who said:—"I'll be hanged if I do! I'll be hanged if I don't!"

CHINA has two formidable inductions on hand and an epidemic of a specially fatal character. In spite of China's immense wealth we find the government in the market for a loan to arm and equip their soldiers. Thus does the "Heaven Chinese" learn the arts of civilization.

ENGLISH ENTERPRISE.—Emboldened by the success of the Japanese in their dealings with the Koreans, by which three Korean ports were opened to Japanese trade, with other commercial advantages, the English have despatched a man-of-war to Corea for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain the same concessions. Here is something for our State Department to ponder.

FORNINO DIAZ is evidently in no hurry to move out from Matamoros. Escobedo, with a government force, is at Monterey, but from his weak numbers he is unlikely to court hostilities with the main body of the supporters of Diaz. Meanwhile the revolutionary luxury of forced loans is tasted by the rebels wherever they get anybody with money unable to resist them.

THE EMPEROR has had quite a number of accidents since he left his capital. First, his vessel nearly ran down a Brazilian transport as he sailed out of the harbor of Rio Janeiro; next he broke a chair on which he was sitting during the voyage, but fortunately broke nothing else; and, thirdly, his carriage was upset yesterday by a republican ice wagon. But His Majesty was unhurt, and we hope that the chapter of accidents is ended.

BELENAF BEFORE THE SENATE.—Amid imposing formalities the impeachment trial of the disgraced ex-Secretary of War was opened in the United States Senate Chamber at Washington yesterday. The accused was present, looking nervous and anxious, as he well might be, the gaze-scoured centre of such an impressive gathering. The grave charge against him was met at the outset by the plea of want of jurisdiction, a plea which we foresaw was the only one at all likely to intervene between the corrupt ex-official and his condign punishment. An adjournment was taken till to-morrow to allow the impeachment managers to put in an answer. If by any chance that plea is allowed to stand it will damage terribly the party bold enough to affirm that a colossal offender can escape the consequences of his acts by a mere resignation from office. Such a decision would make the President morally participus criminis and stultify the clause of the constitution which declares the penalty for such crimes against the nation.

The Hitch in the Surrender of Winslow—The Extradition Treaty.

The Extradition Treaty with Great Britain would seem to have become a dead letter in consequence of a punctilio exacted by the British government and refused by our own. It is not disputed that the crime of Winslow is a case within the treaty, that the demand has been made in due form through the appropriate channels, nor that the proof is sufficient to warrant his surrender. But the British government, while professing its willingness to give him up on the charge of forgery, makes it a condition that our government shall give a pledge or assurance that Winslow will not be tried for any other crime. As the treaty itself imposes no such condition and puts no restriction on the operation of our criminal laws Secretary Fish refuses such a pledge and denies the right of the British government to require it. Even if he were disposed to accede to this unprecedented demand Mr. Fish has no authority to do so, for he is bound by the laws of his own country and cannot go beyond them. If Winslow were surrendered he would come within the jurisdiction of the State of Massachusetts, over whose criminal jurisdiction the federal Executive has no control. If Winslow has committed other crimes in that State he is liable to be tried for them within its jurisdiction. No federal officer is empowered to say to a Massachusetts District Attorney that he shall not prosecute, nor to a Massachusetts Grand Jury that it shall not indict, nor to a Massachusetts Court that it shall not try and sentence any person within its limits for the violation of any of its laws. The Secretary of State is entirely helpless, even if he were inclined to give the required pledge and believed it in conformity with the treaty. The Governor of Massachusetts might perhaps promise to direct a nolle prosequi if an indictment should be found against Winslow for another crime, or he might promise to pardon him in case of conviction; but such a promise would be nugatory, because it could not bind his successor, and Massachusetts elects its Governor every year. Mr. Fish stands on strong ground in refusing to comply with this demand.

The demand is without precedent as between these two governments, although the Extradition Treaty has been in force thirty-four years, and numerous surrenders have been made under it on both sides. Even the statute under which Great Britain professes to be acting is six years old, and this is the first instance of its being strained to such a use. It seems absurd to set up a municipal statute of 1870 against the treaty of 1842, for a pre-existing treaty cannot be amended by the local law of one of the countries. It requires the consent of both parties to a treaty to alter it in the slightest particular; but in this instance either party terminates the treaty at pleasure by simply giving notice to the other. If Great Britain wishes to abrogate the Extradition Treaty let her give the proper notice; but she is not acting in a respectful spirit toward the United States when she makes chicaning attempts to explain away the treaty or to give it a sense different from that in which both governments have understood and executed it for more than one-third of a century. Thus far our government is entirely right and that of England wholly wrong.

But if we had no extradition treaty with Great Britain and were now, for the first time, about to form one there would be a great deal to be said in favor of the British view on the point immediately in dispute. It is altogether fit and reasonable, apart from existing treaty obligations, that criminals should be tried only for the specific offences for which they are extradited. The intercourse of nations should be frank and honest, without any approach to duplicity or sharp practices. To demand the surrender of a criminal on one charge and then proceed to try him on another is not consistent with candor and fair dealing. The British statute of 1870 requiring the government to guard against this sort of disingenuousness in future treaties is unobjectionable, except in so far as it is construed to be retroactive and to modify preceding engagements. If the treaty of 1842 conflicts with the policy meant to be established by the statute of 1870 the proper course for Great Britain is to give notice to the United States and terminate the treaty instead of making an unwarranted attempt to amend it by forcing upon it a different interpretation from that which it has borne for so long a period.

It may be asked whether our Executive would not be as powerless to give the required guarantee under a new treaty as he is under the present. Undoubtedly he would be, without further legislation by Congress. It is within the competency of Congress to authorize the treaty making power to make such a pledge, but the act should follow the new treaty, not precede it, in pursuance of the ordinary usage in passing laws necessary for the execution of a treaty. The authority of Congress to pass such a law and, to the extent required by the treaty, annual proceedings in the State courts, can be maintained on solid grounds. There is a precedent for such legislation in the act of August 23, 1842, passed in consequence of the action of the New York courts in the well-known case of Alexander McLeod, who was indicted and tried in this State for murder and arson in setting fire to the steamer Caroline in the night within the jurisdiction of the State, and then cutting her loose and sending her, with sleeping men on board, over the falls of Niagara. During that trial we were on the brink of war, and both countries were inflamed to the highest pitch. The British government demanded in a menacing tone the immediate surrender of McLeod on the ground that in the act for which he was arrested he had obeyed the orders of his military superior, and that the British government assumed the responsibility for his acts. The President wished to surrender him, but the authorities of New York insisted that he should be tried. A long and spirited correspondence took place between Governor Seward and Mr. Webster, but the administration was powerless, and the trial proceeded under the State laws, although it was well known that if McLeod was hung a war

with Great Britain was certain to follow. There was never an occasion when Mr. Seward displayed so much intrepidity as in thus facing the federal administration and the anger of the British government in asserting the rights and dignity of the State. Happily for the peace of the country the evidence against McLeod was insufficient, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. That narrow escape from a foreign war led Congress to pass the act before alluded to, which was drawn by Mr. Webster, and secures us against similar complications. It provides that when any foreign citizen or subject shall be confined under any process founded on any law "of the United States or any one of them," for an act for which he claims exemption by reason of having acted under the authority of any foreign nation or sovereignty, a writ of habeas corpus shall issue, and the person be forthwith discharged by the judge issuing the writ, if the alleged protection or exemption is duly proved to exist in fact; and appeals are allowed, first to the Circuit Court, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. All such matters were properly withdrawn from State control, because everything connected with our foreign relations and the peace of the country belongs to the federal government.

An act for carrying out a treaty of extradition would be equally valid. It would merely have to provide that when a person arrested for a crime under any federal or State authority claims exemption under the stipulations of a treaty he shall be heard and discharged by precisely the same methods as those prescribed by the act of 1842 relating to citizens or subjects of a foreign government claiming exemption under its authority. As it is not likely that either our government or that of England will retreat from the positions, they have respectively taken the Extradition Treaty of 1842 is already a dead letter, and the wisest thing now is to drop the dispute and negotiate a new treaty. The point that criminals shall be tried only for the offences for which they are surrendered ought to be conceded on our side, the list of extraditable crimes should be enlarged, and the English government should yield to the views of Mr. Fish respecting the class of courts to which the examination of the evidence shall be referred. The existing muddle and deadlock are not creditable to either government.

French Greetings to America.

The meeting in Paris to raise funds for the purpose of sending over the French laboring representatives to see our Centennial was marked with many incidents that cannot fail to make a profound impression upon Americans. The speeches of M. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc showed a spirit of kindness to the United States which will be appreciated in this country.

We have heard so many things to our disparagement from abroad recently that it is a relief to hear words of kindness from Frenchmen as eminent as Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. It is pleasant to know that we are not all thieves and jobbers, as seems to be the impression of the writers of the London press who honor our country with comments upon its downward course in the path of civilization. Louis Blanc anticipates that the Centennial Exhibition will complete the reconciliation between the North and the South. We wish our statesmen deserved the compliment of having exerted themselves to prevent "hatred succeeding defeat." Still, the general drift of public opinion in this country is in the direction shadowed by M. Louis Blanc, and we are glad to feel that, no matter what may come in the election time, we have outlived the war and its prejudices, and that all that faction can do will not revive a single passion of that dark and wretched strife. Victor Hugo said that while America was indebted to France for the abolition of slavery France owed amnesty to America, and that in a century or so we should see the United States of America "clasping the United States of Europe in a brotherly embrace."

The practical fact about the meeting is that France is to have two thousand exhibitors at Philadelphia. This shows in a practical form what the French people think of our great display. The effect of such an interchange of thought as must result from the presence of two thousand French workmen in this country cannot well be exaggerated, especially when we remember what France has done to elevate the taste of the generation in all branches of art and industry. Our French friends will be especially welcome, coming as they do the ambassadors of sentiments as friendly and as generous as those expressed by Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc.

Privilege and Habeas Corpus.

Parliamentary privilege is the last stronghold of prerogative. It is the only ground on which any authority in the State pretends to act without the warrant of the law or in defiance of the law. As a basis or presumed source of any act that denies the supremacy of the law over every public act of any person or group of persons the privilege of the House is ridiculous. Parliamentary privilege stands on the will of one house, but the law is the declared will of both houses and the Executive to boot. Now, to hold that the combined will of both houses and the Executive declared on any specific point is not superior to the will of one house on the same point, or not supreme over every authority in the State—save where armed force comes upon the scene and the control of law ceases—is to hold that all the organization of our government is a farce. We are, therefore, glad that the House has returned to good sense, and adopted Mr. Lynde's substitute directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to produce Mr. Kilbourn before the Court. The reason for his detention can there be assigned. As the reason is good and sufficient the Court will in all likelihood respect it unless tampered with by the corrupt District authorities, and if those authorities can reach the courts it will be well for the House to make that discovery in so glaring a case. Privilege and the law are neighbors so inimical that they should not pretend to occupy the same ground. There should be power for the House to compel witnesses to answer, but the power should not be drawn from an arsenal of obsolete arms—as privilege is. There should be a law on this subject as clear and distinct

as section 102 of the Revised Statutes, which imposes upon Kilbourn's offence a penalty that may be carried as far as a thousand dollars fine and a year's imprisonment. The reasons which stand in the way of the application of that section to such cases, if there are any, should be overcome by supplementary legislation on the same subject.

In Union There Is Strength.

The fact that President Grant has declared himself in favor of the nomination of Mr. Conkling for the Presidency as the one republican whose success would be the surest endorsement of his administration should not surprise those who have looked closely into our politics. Mr. Conkling is the ablest republican now in the field. He has with him the power of a great State, whose services to the party need no such recognition as the nomination of a statesman for the Presidency. To deny the President this right is to deny him what was claimed by Jefferson and Jackson—the right to indicate the succession.

But the way to make this support effective is for the President to say, as Jackson did, that he will have a Cabinet of his own, and not a Cabinet of contentants and aspirants.

There are three candidates for the Presidency in the Cabinet—Fish, Jewell and Brewster. Governor Fish, a gentleman of character and experience, is supported by such republicans as Mr. Schultz, Mr. Jay and Attorney General Pierpont. It is thought, also, that Centennial Dix, the great Governor, is in favor of the descendant of the Stuyvesants. There is a rumor that Mr. Curtis means to go in that direction as soon as Blaine is cold enough to bury. Mr. Jewell, having heard of Mayor Wickham's intention to run for the Vice Presidency on his comely looks, proposes to pay a tribute to his own personal beauty, which is remarkable, so far as to enter into the race. Mr. Jewell has all the postmasters and postmistresses to work for him. The fact that he is in the canvass will turn every post office into a Jewell club. Then the Treasury is the most powerful department of the government, and with its aid Mr. Brewster can have the assistance of all the detectives and spies he wishes in order to "make a canvass."

All these things are possible; but are they fair to the President and to Senator Conkling? Should not the President say to his advisers that if they cannot conscientiously support the President they should go out of the Cabinet? They are all honorable men, and we are convinced would be only too glad to relieve the President from any embarrassment. But since we have the "administration for Conkling" do not let the promise be kept to the ear and broken to the hope.

Prospective Tammany.

The editor of the Evening Express—the Sir Charles Grandison of New York journalism, and now the official organ of Tammany Hall—has been at great pains to explain to us that the dark lantern Know Nothing concern on Fourteenth street, where respectable citizens meet and call themselves "Indians," is not in any way connected with the Tammany organization which claims to be the regular democratic organization in New York. In other words, this urbane and eminent editor would have us believe that there is no relation between the two concerns. We have always believed that the Indian dark lantern branch of the Tammany machine was intended to control the political machine. We think so still, with all deference to the Express. Thus six years ago, when the Young Democracy had Tweed at their mercy and proposed to throw him out of Tammany Hall, the dark-lantern Schemers interfered and saved Tweed, and now we read the following suggestive paragraph in the Sun:—

TAMMANY'S BRAVES.—The Tammany Society will hold its election for Sachems to-morrow evening. The Sachems now in office are John Kelly, William H. Washburn, Henry L. Gibson, William C. Conner, William Walsh, Bernard Kelly, Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas Dunlap, Miles H. Andrews, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Edward L. Donnelly, George J. Forrest and Frederick Smythe. All of the Sachems except William Walsh will probably be re-elected. Mr. Walsh, having supported Senator Morrissey last fall, will be permitted to retain his place among the braves. Mr. Delano C. Galvin is spoken of as his successor as a member of the Council.

Let us read this paragraph between the lines and see how far it bears out the assertion of the polite editor of the Express, that the dark lantern crowd is not a part of Kelly's machine, and used by him to overawe and punish the independent democrats of New York when they are not in accord with the Boss.

Note, first, that every one of these Sachems is a Tammany follower and as much under the control of Kelly as his coachman. They are all Tammany men in good standing and will vote to keep Kelly in power and nominate whoever he wishes to have in office.

Note, second, that it is proposed to remove William Walsh from the Board of Sachems, not because he is incompetent or in antagonism to democratic principles, but because he is a friend of Morrissey. He is to be punished for refusing to bow to the will of Boss Kelly.

Does any one suppose for a moment that if Mr. Kelly wanted the aid of these Sachems to do for him what they did for Tweed a few years ago there would be any opposition? Not at all; they would be as willing to aid him in his enterprises as they were to aid Tweed in his war upon the Young Democracy. The whole business is anti-democratic, anti-republican and in violation of the elementary principles of honest party discipline. It will result in a defeat of Tammany as overwhelming as the defeat of last autumn unless Kelly should take the lesson of that defeat to heart and reorganize the democracy on some other platform than that which gave us Tweed once and may give us a worse than Tweed again.

THE DIFFERENCE between a home ruler and a nationalist in Ireland is such that any discussion about the relative merits of their views upon Irish politics must be conducted at the Shillelagh point. Yesterday, in the city of Limerick, a body of nationalists, one hundred strong, disputed with some ten thousand home rulers. Such was the force of their arguments that the brass band of the home rulers had their music knocked into a cocked hat and their trombones into smithereens. For a time, indeed, it looked as though the argument was to be all on the nationalist side, but the home rulers soon presented such an array of irresistible facts that the controversy was ultimately decided in their favor.

Mrs. Jersey.

Mrs. Jersey is at the bottom of the Atlantic, her demented husband is chattering to himself in the sunshine up in Rockland county, Dr. Hammond is dead by his own hand; and a strangely assorted man and wife, the daughter of the murdered woman and the son of the man who probably killed her, are left to explain to their curious neighbors and a host of detectives a drama they do not understand. No more startling story of the sea has come to hand lately than this fragmentary history of the woman committed to the waves from the steamship Cuba, November 29, last year. Nineteen years ago this woman was a handsome girl of seventeen, and married a person of "feeble intellect"—that is a gibbering imbecile—possessed of enough money to be called rich in the country. If this act was not the result of family pressure it must be taken as an evidence of an entire want of womanly sensibility. Last November she left her home and came to this city on her way to Europe, as given out. With her was a friend of the family, Dr. Hammond, the father of her son-in-law. Here she drew nearly ten thousand dollars in money, and on the 27th of November she took passage on the steamer for Fernandina, Florida. She seemed to be alone. On the first night out she was ill and a medical passenger came to the rescue and gave her a dose of hydrate of chloral. One woman, with keen feminine instinct, saw the two together and concluded that they were not strangers to each other. From the dose of chloral Mrs. Jersey never recovered. All the next day she lay unconscious, breathing stertorously and with her mouth open, the brain oppressed so far that death by paralysis of the muscles that carry on the vital machinery was imminent. Had the medical passenger been so disposed he could at almost any moment early in that day have saved her life, for strychnia, the efficient antidote, is of course in every steamer's medicine chest. He was in her room a great part of the time that day. She died that night, was buried almost immediately, and the medical passenger left at the first port they reached, though he had taken passage for another port. With him went, apparently, the money the woman had drawn from her bankers, as it was not found in her effects and is not accounted for. Now, the problem of the story is, was this medical passenger on the ship the Dr. Hammond who was with her when she left home for this city? Dr. Hammond returned to his home on December 10. The steamer left this port on November 27 and reached Fernandina in ten days, say December 7. It reached Port Royal the day before, or the second day before—on the 6th, therefore, or the 5th—and there the medical passenger went ashore. Starting from Port Royal on either the 5th or the 6th, therefore, he had ample time to reach Rockland county by the 10th. He gave out on his return that he had been to Alabama, which seemed safe enough in view of his precautions, and would agree happily if he had been seen on a Southern train by any person that knew him. If the medical passenger was Dr. Hammond he had every reason to suppose the woman would never again be heard of by her friends. She seemed to be effectually out of the way. They believed her in Europe, and he believed that he had destroyed that day in her stateroom all papers that could ever give a clue to the identity of the woman so hastily buried at sea. But a solitary envelope had been overlooked, on which was written her daughter's address in Rockland county. That sent the detectives thither, and when they appeared Dr. Hammond committed suicide. Suicide in such circumstances is confession.

Challenging Investigation.

The people of this city are not likely to forget the indignation of the members of the Assembly Railroad Committee who reported against the Killian "No Seat No Fare" bill when it was charged that money had been used to obtain the adverse report. Mr. West, the chairman, in denying that money had been used directly or indirectly to influence the committee, made statements which need such explanation as can only be made before a committee of investigation. Mr. Worth was loud in declaring his incorruptibility, but he had not sought to establish it on any surer foundation than that of his own word. Mr. Baldwin said:—"The charge made against the Railroad Committee, so far as I know, is false. As to myself, I know it is false and challenge investigation." The trouble is that Mr. Baldwin has not challenged investigation. Mr. Muller spoke very much to the same effect, and defied any one to put his finger on a single dishonest act of his, but he has failed to ask for a committee of investigation. Mr. Whitson declared himself "proud" of his record, but he tamely submitted to having it impugned rather than ask an investigation. Mr. Killian declared that it was his purpose to ask for a committee of investigation. Why has he not done so? These gentlemen have been challenging investigation, but taking care that no inquiry is possible. They must not complain if they are judged and condemned upon their records.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

commanded by Cecilio Gonzalez, have made a dash into the western section of the Central Department of the island and penetrated as far as Alacranes, about twenty miles south of Matanzas. The despatch states that they crossed the Cienega de Zapata, which is a great swamp extending eastward from the Bay of La Broa, an indentation of the Gulf of Matanzas, and is intersected by the rivers Negro and Gonzalo. Alacranes, the point of attack, is situated a little south of the railroad connecting Guines and La Union, and is in the heart of the richest sugar district in the island. For some months past the operations of the insurgents have been very daring in the vicinity of Cienefuegos, which city is in a great measure besieged by the Cuban forces. The raiding party evidently belonged to this body, and the dash made through the sugar district, so far to the westward, shows that the insurgents are by no means so depressed as the Spaniards would lead us to believe. The weapon of the insurgent is the torch, and the drought at present prevailing in Cuba will assist him very much by preparing the cane-fields for destruction. Considering the

smallness of the regular Spanish force posted along the railroad line above referred to we must really take the news of the defeat of the raiders cum grano salis.

The Main Trouble with the President.

A letter is printed in the World from Mr. Ford, late Collector of the Revenue at St. Louis, in which he warns the President against McDonald, who is now in the Penitentiary. It is printed as an answer to the allegation made by the friends of the President that he was not aware of the character of McDonald and the men who defrauded the revenue at St. Louis until he heard the evidence against them at the trials. The letter puts Mr. Ford in the attitude of a true friend of the President, but it proves nothing more. A President is not always to be held responsible because he does not allow the words of a friend to sway his judgment of the men he appoints to office. Friends are often governed by prejudice and passion, and if such a letter as that of Ford to General Grant were to be an absolute determining of the President's mind it would be a surrender of his individuality out of keeping with his character and office. The letter confirms our view of this whole St. Louis business. It shows that the President went into office to have a good time. He chose counsellors not for their merit as advisers, but to make things pleasant. The administration has been in one sense a grand spree. The President sought out good fellows who could make life agreeable—army bumpers like Belknap, good livers like Boss Shepherd, amiable, negative people like Babcock—instead of men who would give real strength to his administration, and now he suffers. No one wants to suppose that the President had any corrupt knowledge of what the knaves in St. Louis were doing—that he was the partner of Joyce or McDonald. It is well for the honor of the country that it is not true. The fact is the President rendered such men possible by rendering other men impossible. An administration is mainly what a President chooses to make it. Each administration since the time of Washington has been as distinctive as the reigns of the kings of France. This is because the President, even if he is in a political minority, has a social and personal power which stamps an administration. Compare the administration of Adams the younger as it unfolds itself in his diary with that of Grant. Yet Adams was one of the most unpopular, just as Grant is one of the most popular, of Presidents. In the life of one we see a conscientious desire to do his duty, to secure honesty in the government, to elevate the tone of official and social morals. In the other we have a prolonged dissipation, dinners, picnics, sails up and down the river, relatives and cronies in office, a Senate, gorged with patronage, submissive to the President, and in the end the imprisonment of one part of the White House gang and the indictment of another part.

The President denuded his administration in the beginning, and his friends should not complain if it bears fruit in the State Prison of Missouri, and, what seems quite probable, in the State Prison of New York.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES increase every day. The Porte has complained to the great Powers of Servia's active sympathy with the insurrection. This is all very well, but the question who will prevent Servia doing as she pleases is not a simple one. Russia will not prevent her, nor will she be likely to allow Austria to do so. It is a matter in which diplomatic "representations" will be of little avail, for they can be met with diplomatic excuses, while the supplies can go to the insurrection as regularly as ever. Any attempt on the part of Turkey to forcibly coerce Servia will precipitate the conflict she desires to avoid. As a European war lurks behind this difficulty it is well worthy close attention.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

- Glycerine is good for eroup.
- Vicksburg, Miss., has fifty-three lawyers.
- Historian Bancroft is far from being a good horse-back rider.
- The Dubuque Times records Mr. Conkling as an orator with few peers.
- A new style of Washington vell is flesh color, with a tinge of rose running through it.
- A twenty-four pound baby was born in Pittsburg, and the mother weighed 120 pounds.
- Lavater thought that your real self is an average somewhere between the opinions of your enemies and your friends.
- The St. Louis Republican's wit thinks that Dr. Kenj easy and Weddell Phillips are drummers in the same line of trade.
- We are glad to inform the Chicago Tribune that the lake in codfish of the Massachusetts shore last week was 1,375,000 pounds.
- The Pennsylvania tramp with no money has a clever way of dealing with a glass of whiskey. He holds its contents like the Arab and silently steals away.
- The residence of Leland Stanford, the president of the Central Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, cost \$1,000,000; yet the railroad is not making any money.
- Marat Halstead is, on municipal and social subjects a severe authority. He now thinks that James Partes may, without fear of the law, sit under his own vine and fig tree.
- On Sundays in San Francisco 30,000 people cross the Bay, a distance of six miles, in order to enjoy picnics in the oak woods on the opposite shore. The people who go are mainly Germans.
- As A. C. Wheeler takes his way westward with the star of empire he everywhere on his route asks for "twins." Then they give him something made out of glass and ice and two straws.
- Walt Whitman has had some remedy in his own hands. Oliver Goldsmith travelled Europe, making his way by playing a fute. Let Walt Whitman get a hand organ and with a sign on it he will make a fortune.
- An English scientist says that iron slag is a good substitute for brick and stone. And it don't break against your head like brick, and gives a better hold than stone. When it hits a man says, "Now, don't give me any of your slag."
- The Washington Ring stands five much better than the Tammany Ring did. When in the Tammany fight the wind blew over the open wall the Tammany sheep scattered; but now that lightning has struck the Washington flock they huddle together, and look staring into futurity, while the Shepherds say, "Them's not sheep; them's lambs!"
- Concerning Canadian trade Mr. Mills, the chief of a committee called to inquire into the cause of the depression of that trade, has the wisdom to declare that the cause is beyond legislative control. The impotence of demagogic legislation, when in conflict with natural facts, which it is the province of political economy merely to ascertain, seems to be shown very fully in this trade report.
- The San Francisco Bulletin has an article on silver coin, in which it says that since the merchants of San Francisco throw out the new trade dollar they have no alternative but the use of paper currency. The gist of the California argument is, "We must protect our selves." You have been protecting yourselves as much that every visitor to California has been compelled to pay the same premium for silver as for gold. And yet California invites tourists!